

The AMERICAN LEGION

Helps the men in uniform, disabled, the American Legion Army Service.

EX-SERVICE MEN'S HOSPITAL

Dr. Albert Wiedenhofer, Detroit Institution—All Employees Have Been in Service.

The only hospital in the country operated by ex-service men for the benefit of ex-service men has been opened at Camp Custer, Mich. It is the new Roosevelt American Legion hospital converted from a former community house at Camp Custer and turned over to the Legion by the state. The superintendent is Dr. Albert Wiedenhofer, of Detroit, Mich.

Dedicated by Marshal Foch, the hospital opened its doors to former service men of Michigan suffering from tuberculosis. Each doctor, nurse and employee at the institution has been in some branch of the government service. Each patient is given a separate room, carefully cleaned and supplied with running water. They are kept at the hospital until their case has been pronounced "cured" and then are placed immediately in vocational training to prevent a return of illness.

Doctor Wiedenhofer has been tuberculosis expert for the Detroit board of health for seven years. He has two years of strong medical service during the war.

STEPS FROM NAVY TO STAGE

Charles Harford, Shakespearean Actor Who Served as Chief Yeoman, Returns to Footlights.

To tell the story of King Lear the few lines read of the play were no exception for Charles R. Harford, one of America's foremost Shakespearean actors. Often he had said it in his role as Hamlet, "Now might I do it yet." He did it yet, he enlisted and became chief yeoman in the navy.

Harford didn't consider this tragic. To give up a bright stage career for life on the ocean wave was, as he put it, merely playing a role in a bigger drama than Shakespeare ever thought of writing.

Today he is back on the job, and recently staged "The Merchant of Venice" for the benefit of the George Washington post of the American Legion—the first post engagement.

KEEP AWAY FROM THE ORIENT

Ex-Service Men Are Warned That Jobs Are Scarce and Only Nations Are Employed.

Whipple E. Hall, who traveled 10,000 miles to represent the department of the Philippines at the national convention of the American Legion, warns all ex-service men to keep away from the Orient unless they have enough money to bring them back home again.

Discharged veterans of the Siberian front, many accompanied by Russian wives as dowries as their husbands, worked their way to the bounds of the lands of the Legion and the auxiliary. Many of them, penniless, worked their way over through China with good jobs. Virtually all manual labor and small clerical work is performed by natives.

Poor Man's Pride.
So many men to whom the East side missionary had given money had expressed a preference for a certain lodging house that he wondered what constituted its particular attraction.

"It makes us feel self-respecting," said the man, when questioned.

So far as the mission worker could see, it was the typical cheap lodging house, whose indifferences to self-respect were not discernible to the ordinary eye. So he interviewed the manager.

"That's easy," replied the latter and pointed to a sign above the desk: "Unemployed are Requested to Leave Their Valuables With the Clerk."—American Legion Weekly.

Last Man Killed in War.
A sergeant of the seventy-third division who left his lines at 3:30 a.m. on November 11, 1918, and was killed in attempting to capture a German machine gun, is cited at American Legion headquarters as a claimant for the honor of being the last man killed in the war. At 11 o'clock sharp, according to the report, the bugle was picked up and carried to the American lines.

LOANS FOR EX-SERVICE MEN

Commander MacNider Is Originator of Plan to Aid Men in Need of Assistance.

Bodies who are "broken in health and hurting their way through red tape or their just disability compensated" will be the beneficiaries of a big savings fund, details of which are being worked out at national headquarters of the American Legion.

The fund is designed to provide loans, with 1% interest and at a low rate of interest, to ex-service men in every state who are in need of assistance. Commander MacNider, who originated the plan, says that such a provision is of vital necessity in order that worthy men may keep their self-respect during a period of financial stress. Ex-soldiers who do not need the ready cash provided by the government's payment of adjusted compensation have signified their willingness to turn over their bonus to the fund.

Hundreds of instances of sick and wounded ex-service men falling back on charity while their claims were being reviewed are shown by Legion reports. Different victims whose condition has been brought on by poison gas or exposure have gone to semi-camps in the West and have been denied immediate treatment and become public charges. It is declared, some help for these men during the period of readjustment is of prime importance, according to MacNider.

HELPED ENTERTAIN THE BOYS

Mrs. Jessie Erskine Garand in France —Now Treasurer of County Legion Committee.

Mrs. Jessie A. Erskine says she used to dance 1,000 steps a week at Tours, France, for the edification and amusement of girls, doughboys and leathernecks, some of whom, she admits, were amorous. Now she dances almost as many steps in holding down her job as treasurer of the Simpson County committee of the American Legion, in New York state.

Mrs. Erskine was chief stenographer in the quartermaster department, and was also chief nurse in the department of sports and pastimes, which was less official but just as interesting. She succeeded in being A. W. G. Director without being given her sailing papers.

DIRECTS MORTARS OR SOULS

Eliot Porter, State Chaplain of Legion in Montana, Recognizes No Denominational Bars.

Eliot Porter's efficiency in directing both mortars was no greater than his proficiency in directing souls. As state chaplain of the American Legion in Montana, he built up a splendid reputation as notable as that which he won as captain in the Bonus Army artillery. Mr. Porter, who is a Freethinker, was one of the three men who wrote the national ceremonial ritual for the Legion. He worked in conjunction with a Catholic priest and a Jewish rabbi. He recognizes no denominational bars in his Legion work, and at the recent convention nominated a Catholic as successor to state chaplain.

Carrying On With the American Legion

The 22 Americans who received the Congressional Medal of Honor will earn receive the Dallas war cross. General Edward, chief of staff of the British army, has announced.

The National Guard of the country, with an armed strength of 1,000,000 men, has reached a point only slightly below that of the nation's regular army.

During the war the British Red Cross collected \$20,000,000, of which \$7,500,000 was expended. The membership was 2,000,000. Women members numbered 300,000.

A proposal has been made in Washington that the President give an American flag to the next of kin of each deceased soldier whose body is not returned from France.

The Congressional Medal of Honor laid upon the tomb of Great Britain's unknown soldier will be enshrined in a glass-fronted box and affixed to the tomb, according to the wish of the dean of Westminster Abbey.

The annual report of the commander-in-chief of pensions discloses on its rolls the names of 62 widows of the War of 1812; 200 soldiers and 2,100 widows of the Mexican war and 1,754 soldiers and 2,500 widows of Indian conflicts prior to 1861. World war veterans are not mentioned in the report.



English appears to athletics for girls," says Dr. MacCready. "It is about as logical as urging a young man not to depict his mental energies by studying during the year, but to keep them intact for the great crisis of examinations."

Dr. MacCready is supported in his opinion by Dr. Elizabeth B. Thielberg, resident physician at Vassar for thirty-four years, and Miss Frances Ballantine, head of the department of physical education, who has directed the athletics of the college for twenty-seven years. Nothing in their experience has ever led them to believe that athletics are injurious to women, but then the system at Vassar takes into account the fact that some girls are weaker and should, therefore, be less strenuous than others. This fact, however, is borne in mind in most instructions pertaining physical training.

Vassar presents living proof of our system in the daughters and granddaughters of physically trained women," continues Dr. MacCready. "If acquired traits were hereditary, we might suppose that some of the girls playing in our present teams inherited their skill in basketball and hockey along with their splendid physiques, from their athletic mothers, while the sturdy bodies of recent graduates would argue indirectly that the increased range of athletics in the last twenty years or so contributes beneficially.

But American physical culture experts, spending the day in American girls, have this sympathy with the Britons. Most of them are inclined to say "Athletics rampant," and thus denounce the subject.

But when one discusses the subject he—she—is apt to talk very much like Dr. Dudley Sargent. He is a physical director of Harvard. But he is also head of the Sargent School of Gymnastics in Cambridge, Mass., which indicates that he probably knows considerably about athletics and girls. Incidentally, the photographs reproduced here—with the exception of that of Miss Margaret Mahury, who is put in for good measure—are of girls doing athletic stunts at his school. Dr. Sargent says:

"It is unfortunate that such statements have just enough truth in them so that they cannot be contradicted in their entirety. It is true, of course,

that many women do have trouble at childbirth, but it is unfair to say that it is because of athletics. Athletic training is ideal for women; it develops all the muscles of the abdomen and the lower part of the back that she is compelled to use in this crisis."

"Courtliness, overtraining—that is another thing altogether. I do not believe in that. I have taught exercises all my life. I do not believe in the overtraining, for instance, that leaves a bad crew in entire collapse were the case is over."

"I believe that these girls, who specialize in sports, who play all the time, all over the country, are the ones who would be sure to have trouble in the crisis of motherhood. Such women are tight, tense, torpid at all the time and muscle-bound. There is a real difference, you know."

Dr. H. N. McCredie, president of Vassar college, thinks that the objection of the English educators to athletics is based upon an infelicitous complex. Victorian ladies have largely had or endure more exercise than from their modern granddaughters. Their ankles were pinched, they have been stiff, their muscle function, their clothes were clumsy and they were physically weak (except the fainting ladies) for want of fresh air and exercise. "Ah," they reply at last, "but we were not mothers."

"The argument advanced by the



medicine—prevention, curative, stimulating and certain."

If Dr. Ogden enjoyed the medicine bath, he should make a tour of the Scenic West and national parks next summer and see what comfortable and sanitary clothing and bedding, mountain climbing and riding are doing for the American young women. And if he can get away right now he should make a circle tour of the Rocky Mountain, Yosemite and Mount Rainier National parks, where the winter sports are now in the doing—skiing, snowshoeing and tobogganing. Anyone who can believe that these young women are becoming physically undutiful for motherhood is hopeless.

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"H. L."

By FLORENCE WELLISH

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"Come in, Lois," called plain, sensible Miss Buffum.

Lots of perfume dropped upon her favorite stool, clapping her thin hands about her knees.

"This room is an oasis. How do you manage it? Is it this braided rug or those Turkey red curtains?"

Miss Buffum looked up from the plaid-colored skirt she was dressing.

"I guess it's Dicky-kind," she answered, with an affectionate glance toward a cage which held an aged canary.

"Letters, Lois? No, bad news?"

"The word."

"Is it from those editors?" Miss Buffum's tone implied that those editors had reached the limit of her forbearance.

"Yes, just then. This is from the Mirror." Your description of river scenery is rippling but the bottom market is governed by the same laws that govern the cotton market, the law of demand and supply. What our readers want is H. L. and it's up to us to see that they get it. Put more H. L. in your stories, and we'll be glad to print them."

"Isn't that the limit? Cobfish, indeed."

"This is from the Star. We are returning 'Isabella's Garden' with regret. Its total lack of H. L. renders it unavailable for our columns."

"But, Lois, if that H. L. is what they want, why don't you put some of it in?"

"I haven't the remotest idea what it is. Do you know, Miss Buffum?"

"Dear, no! I haven't any education."

Miss Buffum seemed to enfold the girl in her womanly sympathy as she might have wrapped her in the old plaid shawl.

"That's make good, Lois. I liked that garden story. I could smell the pink. But why didn't Isabella come herself?"

"She did, once."

"But she didn't stay long."

"She had lots to do. And so have I." Lois sprang up. "Goodbye, Miss Buffum."

"Why, Lois! You're bright as the morning. Has something important happened?" cried Miss Buffum, as the girl poised herself on the threshold with eyes alight.

"What do you think? There's a big horse in the hall of H. L."

"Lols Parmenter! How do you know what it's full of? You haven't been bouting into it?"

"Certainly not. I didn't have a picture. But it says 'H. L.' on it in brass letters."

"Oh! that stands for 'Harvey Lite.'